The Bombay Gazette,

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No. 5,252, New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash .....An. 4

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Bombay, 16th April 1862.

NOTICE.

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PURSHOTUMDASS HEERACHUND.

Bombay, 18th April.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF—The Steamer ARMENIAN arrived from Hongkong. For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

NOTICE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.—The Steamer LIGHTNING will be cleared on the 23rd instant, instead of the 18th as previously advertised, in consequence of the closing of the Custom House during the Easter Holidays.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 17th April 1862.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," with Mails and Passengers, for Kurrachee, and thence should sufficient inducement offer for Muscat, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE BOMBAY STEAM N. Co.'s Steamer "PIONEER," Captain Mason, will be dispatched for the above Ports on the 10th May next.

For Freight and Cabin passage and further particulars apply at the Co.'s Office, Medow Street to

L. C. DE MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Co.'s Office, 18th April 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on MONDAY the 28th April, at 5 o'clock P. M touching should inducement occr, at Porebunder and Jwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c, as above.

21st April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching a Steamer to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following date, viz.:—

On Saturday the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. DE MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

21st April 1862.

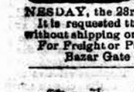
FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WILLEN in charge, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd at 7 A. M. Positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 21st inst., at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 21st April 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCPHERSON, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kalapurakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager

Bombay, 21st April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Burlington*, Captain Howes, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive the same as it comes to hand, failing which it will be landed by the undersigned at the expence and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Captain Howes.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Rising Sun*, J. McKinnon, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain McKinnon will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the ship's side.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE
BHOWNUGGRE, Agent.

Bombay, 14th April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per ship *Clara*, Barrow, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Barrow will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

16th April 1862.

NOTICE

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of 914 Tons Coals per *Virginia*, Captain Davis, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to receive the same without delay.

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NOTICE.

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Bombay, 10th April 1862.

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35 The Crystal Palace Waltzes.
36 The Sontag Polka.
37 The Express Galop.
38 The Lianet Polka.
39 Leclair Galop, (The Lightning.)
40 The Ireland Quadrille.
41 The Queen of Roses Waltzes.
42 Como Quadrille
43 Labelle Naise Waltzes.
44 The King Pippin Polka.
45 The Sicilian Bride Quadrille.
46 La Viennoise Polka Mazurka.
47 The Review Polka.
48 Genouieve Waltzes.
49 The Rosalind Waltzes.
50 The Nymph of the Wave Waltzes.
51 The England Quadrille.
52 The Topsy Quadrille.
53 The Flower of the Field Waltzes.
54 The Invitation Polka.
55 Cameronians Quadrille.
56 Le Chant Damour Waltzes.
57 The Lagonggiore Quadrille.
58 The Rose Galop.
59 Fair Star Waltzes.
60 The Victoria Polka.
61 The Overland Mail Galop.
62 The Cons antinople Quadrille.
63 The Sultan's Polka.
64 Georgette Waltzes.
65 Bopegn Quadrilles.
66 The Sebastopol Quadrilles.
67 The Bouravand Do.
68 The Palermo Quadrille.
69 The Lily of the Valley Waltzes.
70 The Peri Waltzes.
71 Lucrezia Borcia Quadrille.
72 The Sardinian Polka.
73 Geneva Quadrille.
74 Sonambulla Quadrille.
75 The War Galop.
76 The Camp Polka.
77 Bonnie Dundee Quadrille.
78 The Pelitsiire Galop.
79 The Mountain Daisy Waltz.
80 The Circassian Polka.
81 The Scotch Do.
82 The New Lancers Quadrilles.
83 La Traviata Quadrille.
84 La Traviata Valse.
85 The Bubbling Around Quadrilles.
86 The St. Petersburg Quadrille.
87 The Soldier's Polka.
88 The Court of St. James Quadrilles.
89 The Queen's Waltz.
90 Emperor's Galop.
91 The French Polka.
92 Il. Trovatore Quadrille.
93 The Leviathan Galop.
94 Venice Quadrille.
95 Il. Giuramento Quadrille.
96 The Persian Polka.
97 The Wedding Quadrille.
98 Violence Valse.
99 Marino Faliero Quadrille.
100 Big Ben Polka.
101 The English Polka.
102 The Delhi Polka.
103 Haunt of the Fairies Waltz.
104 Martha Valse.
105 Louise Miller Valse.
106 Do. Do. Quadrille.
107 Marsha Quadrille.
108 Macbeth Do. (Verdi.)
109 Submarine Galop.
110 Zorich Quadrille.
111 Charleston Do.
112 Garibaldi Galop.
113 Rose-bud Valse.
114 Reigning Beauty Valse.
115 Macbeth Valse—(Verdi.)
116 Wee' End Polka.
117 Bride's Versoviana.
118 Attila Quadrille.
119 Erin Go Bragh Quadrille.
120 Rifle Corps Polka.
121 Great Eastern Polka (Bigship.)
122 Italian Campaign Quadrille.
123 St. James Galop.
124 Campbell Minstrel Quadrille.
125 Nelly Gray Waltz.
126 Kathleen Mavourneen Valse.
127 Trovatore Mazurka.
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NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which has for the last few days appeared in the local Newspapers, dated from Ferozepore 21st March 1862. and bearing the name of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER. whereby Notice purports to be given that my interest in the firm of COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S Sons ceased from the above mentioned date; I the undersigned FRAMJEE COWASJEE do hereby state that the business hitherto carried on in Bombay under the name of COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S Sons still continues to be conducted by me. and that the said HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER has no right or authority to insert the Advertisement alluded to in the papers or to give Notice that the Firm will not hold itself responsible for debts incurred by me. The business for the present is being carried on as heretofore despite the exertions of those (who are well known to me), who for interested motives are creating difficulties and misunderstandings between my brother and myself. The business in Bombay is under my sole control. and all persons are hereby cautione against dealing with HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER in relation thereto. Dated this day, 8th April 1862.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

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THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

17th March, 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

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NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited, will be held at the Office of the said Company, on FRIDAY the 25th day of April Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing two Directors in the room of JAMES NICOL FLEMING and JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquires, proceeding to Europe.

W. NICOL & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES. Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT AND SERENADERS.

MR. McKINLAY AND COMPANY who have just arrived here from Australia, *via* Madras, will shortly give a series of Musical Entertainments. Programmes will be published and due notice given of the day on which the first performance will come off.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING MONDAY, 21st April No performances.

TOMORROW TUESDAY, 22nd instant a Grand and Varied Display of Equestrian Exercises, Accrobatic Skill and Laughable Pantomimes.

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MISS EMMA GRATTAN

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Pauline Deschappelles.....Miss E. GRATTAN.

Other Characters by the Company.

Dress Circle, 5 Rupees; Stalls, 3 Rupees; Upper Circle, 2 Rupees; Pit, 1 Rupee.

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MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. MCAULEY, 28, Apollo Street, Fort.—On Commission, and to be sold off at reduced prices to close an account, the following articles:—Bonnets, Dresses, Head-dresses, Shawls, &c. &c.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—

Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
Crinoline and Straw Bonnets for Ladies.
White and Black Barège Burnouses.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Burnouses.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tartatan Dresses.
Mohair, Barège and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glace Silks.
Black Barège, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zauve Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.
"Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and promptly executed."

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No 7, Byculla Road.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

Just published.

THE LADY'S GUIDE TO THE ORDERING OF HER HOUSEHOLD AND THE ECONOMY OF THE DINNER-TABLE. By a LADY. Rs. 8.

"The observations are excellent, and the spirit of the book is at once refined and sensible. The general remarks are good, and the suggestions for the dinners for one or two guests are worth studying as suggestions. The chapter on Economical Cookery, the chapter addressed to the Benevolent, the chapter on the Household, are all admirable."—*Athenæum.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MADRAS COTTON CULTIVATION.

JUST RECEIVED.—Handbook to the Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency, &c. By J. T. WHEELER, &c.—Price Rs. 5.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—The Acts of the Legislative Council of India of 1860. With abstracts and Index. By W. THEOBALD, Esq., Barrister Supreme Court.—Price Rs. 11½.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

LOST, A TIN PAPER BOX, belonging to MR. PRANJEEVUNDASS TOOLSEYDASS, *alias* FUTTOOBHAEE, from the coach-box of his Shigram while standing in the compound of the Secretariat this afternoon. Any person taking it to the said Pranjeevundass Toolseydass, *alias* Futtoobhaee, at his residence on the Kalbadevee Road, will be handsomely rewarded by him.

14th April, 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

28, MEDOW STREET.

SONG BOOKS, MUSIC, &c.

JUST RECEIVED PER SHIP "ISTAMBOUL."

Cyclopædia of Popular Songs—National, Sentimental, Comic, Naval, Military, Scotch, Irish, Pastoral, Jovial. and Patriotic ..... Rs.	3 0
Select Lyrics, by the most esteemed authors of the day	0 8
Negro and American Songs, sung by the Christy Minstrels, Old Folks, &c. &c.	0 8
Comic Songs and Recitations	1 4
Verdi's New Opera—Un Ballo in Maschero. For Piano.....	0 12
—Opera H. Trovatore. For voice and piano with English and Italian Words	3 12
250 Chants, single and double, composed by Purcell, Jackson, and fourteen others. Adapted for the voice, organ, harmonium, or piano. By Normans 12 *annas. Cloth cover*	1 8
Rink's 40 short, easy, and miscellaneous Preludes for the Organ, with and without the pedals, composed for the use of Public Worship	0 12
The Juvenile Pianoforte Album	0 12
The Golden Wreath: a book of 28 Songs for Youth adapted to Popular Melodies. By T. Murby	1 8
The Devonshire Melodist: a collection of Original Songs by E. Capern, rural postman, Bideford, Devon. Transcribed for the voice and piano, under the author's direction, by Murby Cocks and Co.'s 100 Dances, arranged for the violin. By N. Modi	1 2
100 Waltzes for the Violin. By C. H. Muller...	1 2
Boosey's 20 duets for two violins...	1 2
Sedgwick's 200 Melodies for English Concertina: also for flute, violin, cornet, or any treble instrument	0 12
Boosey's Monthly Violinist. Nos. 1 to 8. Each	0 8

SONGS.

A hundred years ago. By C. Rickman	1 4
The Rose looking in at the window	1 4
The Wreck. A Lament	1 14
Thine Eyes. By Mr. Saulty	1 8
Our good barque sails to-night	1 4
The Talisman. By Titoff	1 8
Won't you tell me why, Robin	1 14
The Music of the Waves	1 8
Riflemen form!	1 8
A sympathising heart	1 8
Holy Mother, Virgin mild, Prayer	1 4
The blind girl. Romance...	1 4
Could life's dark scene	1 4
Where a husband's care must fail	1 4
Madam, if I have striven well (Duet)	1 14
My heart with rage is swelling	1 14
Why then for such loving care	1 4
Ambition's early dr-ams had flown	1 8
Beauteous lady, list my strain	1 14
The flower she loves	1 8
Home of my youth	1 4
The Bridge. By Miss M. Lindsay	1 8

DANCE MUSIC, &c.

Nancy's galop. By Musgrave	1 14
Flemette, Waltz. By E. Berger...	1 14
Lisette, Mazurka. By ditto	1 14
Cremorne Galop By Musgrave...	1 14
Prince George Galitzin's Kylow (surprise) Polka	1 14
Ditto Courier Galop	1 14
Ditto Russian Quadrille	1 14
Musgrave's Moss Rose Waltz	2 8
Kiss in the Ring Polka	1 8
The Patti Polka. By Mellon	1 8
Au Revoir Polka Brillante. By Riche	1 8
Queen of the Harvest Waltz. By Coote...	2 8
Mazurka from the opera Ruy Blas	1 4

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 21st April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 011/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	101¼
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	60 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	22
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	13 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	3 do.	31 ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 5 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.0	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,050 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Clonia Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs.375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 350 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 300 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	350	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1853-56	95¼
,, Loan 1842-43	95¼
,, Loan 1854-55	95¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	230 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106¾
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready...£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
,, May loading...£3 10s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ..... 41 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ....£3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China..... ..... no offers.
To Clyde..... ..... no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (April 17th, 1862.)

		Per candy
COTTON at Colaba :		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	219 to 220
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	,,	208 to 209
New Oomrawuttee	,,	199 to 192
New Compta, ...	,,	193 to 194
New Dharwar Sawgineed	,,	186 to 187
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	185 to 186
New Veraval	,,	189 to 190
Khandeish	,,	172 to 175
New Pondicherry	,,	192 to 193
New Acotee	,,	204 to 205
New Manglore	,,	192 to 193
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	217 to 218
Dholleras and Bhownuggur (Do.)	,,	198 to 200
Oomrawuttee .....(April and May)	,,	None.
Veraval ..... (Do.)	,,	187 to 188
Dharwar Sawginned(May)	,,	260 to 261
Mangalore	,,	189 to 190
Pondichee	,,	193 to 191
Comptа	,,	190 to 191
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1570.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 5-12 to 5-12¼ ans per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	,,	6 10 to 6-12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33
	,,	37 to 38
Niger.....	,,	26 to 27

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposits Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers: { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. ,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. ,,
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d. ,,
1 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d. ,,
On demand	at 1s.	11¾d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposits Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
On one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
April 18	Dora Gungadhur	...Mackenzie	....Liverpool 10 Dec.
	Regina	Brown	Calcutta 6 March.
	Caesar (s)	Van Wallen...	Sura. 17 April.
	Victoria	Gibbs	Kurrachee 15 Apr.
	Lyvan (s).....	Yoren	Liverpool 25 Dec.
	Futtay Shaw Allum..	Mitchell	Calcutta 6 March.
	Verginia	Davis	Liverpool 19 Dec.
	Douglas Castle	Stats	Liverpool 18 Dec.
	T Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 18 April.
	Manchester (s).....	McDonald ...	Surat 18 April.
	Shand	Curman	Liverpool 3 Dec.
20	Joshua	Bartell	Liverpool 3 Dec.
	Dehar (s).....	Brooks.....	Hongkong, 1 Apr.
	Lady Franklin	Nacoda	Calcutta.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
April 19	Pioneer (s)	Mason	Malabar Coast.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda.....	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—168 natives.
Per barque *Victoria*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. J. F. Griffiths ; and eight natives.
Per ship *Futtay Shaw Allum*, from Calcutta.—Twelve natives.
Per steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—84 natives.
Per steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Captain Hodgson ; Mr. Brown and 104 natives.
Per ship *Joshua*, from Liverpool.—Mr. Christon.
Per ship *Lady Franklin*, from Calcutta.—14 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Pioneer*, to Malabar Coast.—Captain Griffiths ; Captain Cox ; Lieut. Welch ; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter ; Captain Hodgson ; Mr. W. J. Rundge ; Mr. W. Francis ; Mr. J. Hicks ; Mr. A. Stephen ; Mrs. Lockie ; and fifteen natives.
Per steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—312 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday, 19th April 1862.

For London.

Earl of Balcarras,—1 box China Tea, 69 lbs., J. Hodgart Esq.
Lobelia.—119 pieces E. Teeth, 8 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs., Bovunjee Vullybhoy.

For Liverpool.

Venus.—60 bales Cotton 210 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bapoo Visram.
Chickasaw.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Govindjee Doongersy.
Colonist.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.
America.—220 bales Cotton, 710 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Khatesy Tullany.
Derigo.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.
Agiers.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Cursondass Vullubdas.
Black Eagle.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Coupland & Co.
Boncoolen.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

For Havre.

Fairlie.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmichund Husraz.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Lightning*.—19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy.
Steamer *Aratoon Apcar*.—300 Bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Sewjee Ludha.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURES.—April 10, Steamer *Bengal*, Brig *Saugor*, and Schooner *Beaver*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—April 12, H. M. Ship *Tubal Cain*, Duncan, from Negapatam 10th April.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

17th April.—Lieut. C. R. Blair, 2nd Gra., from England.
Do.—Lieut. F. W. Baller, M. L. Cavalry, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Do.—Lieut. C. M. Smith, Staff Corps, on leave, from Dhoolia.
18th Do.—Lieut. Fyndall, Staff Corps, on leave, from Dharwar.
19th Do.—Lieut. Treaspring, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.
Do.—Assistant Surgeon W. Dymoch, Medical Staff, on duty, from Indian Navy.
Do.—Major Hodgson, Staff, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

17th April.—Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Mahableshwar.
18th Do.—Lieut. G. W. Oldham, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.
Do.—Captain Hodgson, 2nd M. L. Cavalry, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Do.—Surgeon Major Neilson, Medical Department, to join, ta Mhow.
19th Do.—Lieut. J. Wright, 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Chalisgaum.
Do.—Lieut. F. Bartholomew, Staff Corps, to join, to Sattara.
Do.—Lieut. E. H. Noves, 18th Regt., to join to Kolapore.
Do.—Lieut. R. P. Welch, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Calicut.
Do.—Vetry. Surgeon J. Collins, 6th Dragoons, to join, to Mhow.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 19th April 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—

President.—Captain Kenrick, 33rd Regt.
Members.—Two Subalterns from 18th Regt. N. I.

3. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at Fort George, at 11 A. M. on Monday next, to inspect and report upon unserviceable Barrack Stores :—

President.—Captain Lumsden, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—One Subaltern from 18th Regt., and one Subaltern from 33rd Regt.

4. The Committee, of which Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

5. A Committee, composed as under, will assemble at the Mess-room, 23rd Regt. N. I., on Monday next, to examine Lieut. Commanet, of that Corps, as to his qualifications to hold the Command of a company :—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. I.
Members.—Captain Bertion, attached to 18th Regt. N. I., and the Adjutant 33rd Regt.

6. The Board of which Lieut. Colonel Collings, 33rd Regt., is President, will re-assemble at the Brigade Major's office on Monday next, at 11 A. M. to weed and record the services, character, and cause of discharge of Serjeant H. Avron, of the Police Force.

7. Lieut. Hennell, attached to 18th Regt. N. I., has been reported by a Committee qualified to have Command of a company.

The Troops in Garrison named below when turning out to receive His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., will be formed in the following order, from the end of the Apollo Bunder near the Saluting Battery along the Esplanade road towards the Marquis of Wellesley's Statue or towards the Apollo Gate as may at the time be ordered :

H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., 21st Regiment N. I., and 23rd Regiment N. I.

The whole forming a street by the front rank taking open order to the opposite side of the road and facing towards. Ranks dressed back to the edges of the road, with an interval of two paces between each man ; Officers in front of the rear rank. Each corps to present arms to the Right Hon'ble the Governor reaches its right and shouldering on his leaving its left ; the bands being on the proper right of each corps in line with the rear rank. A complete Company of the 18th Regiment N. I., with Regimental colors and Band as a guard of honor with due proportion of Officers will be formed with its right resting on the end of the Pier head.

A Salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion of His Excellency's landing."

Bombay, Sunday, 20th April 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th April 1862.

Captain W. G. Lester, Staff Corps, has been appointed in the absence of a qualified Officer with the 44th Regt. of Foot, to act as Interpreter to that Corps during the absence of Lieut. Smith.

Lieut. E. S. Jarvis, 2nd European Regt. L. I., is appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp on the personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. H. C. Mo...Su Regt. N. I., has been appointed to act as Staff Officer at Sholapore during such time as Major Gordon may be in Command of the station.

Assistant Surgeon H. T. Dana, is attached to No. 3 Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery at Sholapore, vice Mott, and dire ted to join.

Assistant Surgeon B. Jones is appointed to the medical charge of the 26th Regt. N. I. vice Pitman.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, April 9.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

With regard to the addition of twelve non-purchase Regiments of the Line to the British Army, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretaries of State for War and for India, to establish the following Regulations :—

1. In non-purchase Corps of the Line no Officers can sell their Commissions.

Those who enter from the Indian Service retain their claim to Indian Pension, and all others are entitled, with Her Majesty's approval, to retire on full or half pay, according to the terms of Her Majesty's Warrants of the 14th October 1858 and 28th March 1861.

2. An Officer joining a purchase Regiment from the Indian Service will be placed in the same footing in all respects with the rest of the Officers of that Regiment.

Having forfeited all claim to Indian Pension, he will become entitled to retire on full pay or half pay under the Warrants above specified.

Non-purchase Officers of such Regiments have the privilege of receiving, subject to the consent in each case of the General Commanding-in-Chief and to Secretary of State for War (which is liable to be withheld if the retirement results from misconduct), an allowance, on retirement, of £100 for each year's service, whether in the British or Indian Army, provided the total amount does not exceed the price of the Commission resigned.

Under the authority conveyed in the 5th paragraph of the Despatch published in the foregoing General Order, it is hereby notified that Paragraph 31, Clause 3, of the Despatch, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 319, dated 10th August 1861, published in Government General Order No. 827 of the 17th September 1861, is to be considered as cancelled.

The following Officers having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 10th of January 1861, are appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the approval of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Captain George Fullerton Carnegie, late 44th N. I., Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Futtehgurh.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles William Miles, late 23rd N. I., late Commandant, 4th Bengal Police Battalion.

Captain Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, H. M.'s 8th Foot, Department Public Works, Attock.

Captain William Staunton Pierson, late 54th N. I., late Commandant, Military Police, Mutra, North-Western Provinces.

Captain Thomas Brantill Harrison, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Pay Master, Lucknow Circle,now 1st Examiner, Pay Department.

Captain John Adam Tytler, V. C., late 66th N. I., late Adjutant, late 66th or Gourkha Light Infantry Regiment.

Captain Courtenay H. Saltren scott, 71st Highland Light Infantry, Brigade-Major, Gwalior.

Captain Samuel Richard John Owen, late 19th N. I., late Assistant Ex-cutive Engineer, Allahabad.

Captain Alexander Ross Bayly, H. M.'s 88th Foot, Department Public Works.

Captain Richard Wellesley Chambers, late 11th N. I., late Commissioner of District Police, North-Western Provinces.

Captain Charles Tatham Hitchins, late 54th N. I., late Adjutant, Regiment of Loodianah.

Lieut. Henry Paul William Mayne, late 59th N. I., late Adjutant, 2nd Irregular Cavalry.

Lieut. (Brevet-Captain) Montgomery Hunter, late 18th N. I., Second in Command late 16th Irregular Cavalry.

Lieut. William Jackson, late 53rd N. I., Department of Public Works, Kohat.

Lieut. (Brevet-Captain) Robert Cogan Cross, late 17th N. I., Second in Command, Bhopaul Levy.

Lieut. Edgar Gibson Clark, late 21st N. I., late Assistant Commissioner, Oude.

Lieut. Henry Campbell, late 63rd N. I., late Interpreter and Quarter-Master, late 63rd Native Infantry.

Lieut. James Pevenson, late 24th N. I., late Adjutant, 4th Punjaub Infantry.

Lieut. Thomas Walter Rutherford, late 33rd N. I., late Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 1st 33rd Native Infantry.

Lieut. Edward Temple, late 25th N. I., Adjutant Bhopaul Levy.

Lieut. William Gordon Chalmers, late 51st N. I., Adjutant 32rd (Punjaub) Regiment N. I. (Pioneers.)

Lieut Arthur Tulloch, late 20th N. I., late Interpreter and Quarter Master, 22nd (Punjaub) Regiment N. I.

Lieut. Francis Kellett Hawkins, late 6th Light Cavalry, Commissioner, Oude.

Lieut. Charles Albert Copland, late 39th N. I., Doing Duty Lahore Light Horse.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captain, from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut. E. G. Clark.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, April 12.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointment :—

Lieutenant Robert Henry Grant, Royal Artillery, to be an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint William H. Clarke, L. L. D., to be Deputy Judicial Commissioner at Rangoon from the 2nd instant.

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd April 1862.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief directs the public-tion of the following extract from a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 26, dated In dia Office, London, the 31st January 1862 ; and desires that in submi ting applications of the nature referred to the instructions therein contained shall be strictly observed :

"Para 5. His Royal Highness the Commanding-in-Chief is desirous that every applicat on for promotion or reward should be accompanied by extracts from, or dispatches, and a statement of service prepared by the applicant, and verified by your Government. This would much facilitate the considera tion of such cases in this country, and you will therefore give the necessary instructions accordingly."

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th April 1862.

1. Officers commanding di-isions, stations, &c. will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the ground in the neighbourhood of their stations to the extent of 20 miles, with a view to the more selecting sites for encampments in the event of Cholera appearing, and care will be taken to ensure those places being always kept in a fit state for occupation by Troops, and with a sufficient supply of wholesome water available on each.

2. The Officers of the Quarter Master General's department of each divisi n will prepare a plan of the required extent of country, with the different encamping grounds marked on it, so that when the disease approaches, measures may be at once taken to place the Troops under canvas with at delay.

3. On the outbreak of Cholera in an epidemic form, either in neighbouring villages or cantonments, Officers commanding stations will be prepared to move the Troops into the selected camps on the shortest notice.

4. As soon as any case of Cholera is reported in the station, the Troops will be moved into camp, and no intimation of condition of the weather is to prevent this movement being carried out.

5. The Forces will be broken up into as many detachments, as the number of the Medical Officers will admit, allowing *one to each party*. Should the Medical Staff be insufficient to afford such medical aid to the several detachments, experienced Medical Sub ordinates will be placed in charge of the smaller or less distant parties.

6. Officers commanding stations are authorized to call directly for aid from other stations, divisions, or districts free from Cholera.

7. The sick labouring under other diseases than Cholera will move with the force and share the benefit of removal from the Cholaic atmosphere.

8. It must be insisted on, that all discharges from the stomach and bowels of Cholera patients be instantly removed and buried in pits.

9. Strong deodorants are to be thrown into the receiving vessels, as well as into the pits latrines, and privies.

10. Should Cholera follow the Troops, they will be moved short distances, as far as possible, to the prevalent wind and track of the disease, every second or third day, care being taken that the marches in no way fatigue the men.

11. The breaking out of Cholera in a Regiment or at a station, is, on no account, a cause for suspensions of the Sunday daily amusements and occupations, care being taken that the latter in no way fatigue them ; and Commanding Officers will use their utmost exertions to develope any recreation or employment of which the effect is to keep the man's mind in their normal state.

12. It often occurs that Soldiers on a visitation of Cholera indulge to the use of spirituous liquors, in the belief that they are a preventive against the disease. The medical authorities unanimously condemn this supposed remedy as a certain promoter of the disease : Commanding Officers are therefore enjoined to use their utmost endeavours to prevent so baneful a practice.

13. One of the several Cholera an idotes is the early treatment of premonitory symptoms, of which looseness of the bowels is the principal one. Commanding Officers are therefore requested to give the most precise orders on the subject and to cause all men affected by premonitory symptoms to be placed at once in hospital every ward.

14. The Troops are not to return to cantonments until all traces of the Cholera shall have disappeared from the neighbourhood, either amongst the Europ ean or Native population. The barracks and hospitals are to be thoroughly fumigated, the walls whitewashed, and the doors and window frames painted before they are re-occupied.

15. The men will be supplied with hot tea and coffee before going out in the morning ; they will invariably wear flannel belts and all precautions must be taken to prevent their remaining in wet or damp clothes.

16. The Commander-in-Chief feels persuaded that all Officers share his feeling that when Cholera breaks out in a station, they should be with their Regiments and at their posts.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th April 1862.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B. an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, having left Calcutta for the purpose of assuming the Office of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay to which Office he has been appointed by the Queen and no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the Office of Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General being present on the spot, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 21 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, to appoint Henry Byng Harington, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a temporary Ordinary Member of the said Council, and the said Henry Byng Harington, Esquire, has accordingly this day taken the Oaths and his Seat in the said Council under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

W. GREY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS—

On the 3rd March, Clarissa, the wife of Mr. John Grant, and sister of Mr. A. B. Boswell, Schoolmaster, Bombay, aged 29 years.

At Kurrachee, on the 7th April, Elise Susan Annabella Bidwell, the beloved wife of Captain F. Talbot Cornewall, Major of Brigade, and eldest daughter of Major Bidwell Edwardes K. H. late of 3rd Light Dragoons.

BENGAL.

BIRTH—

At Calcutta, on the 9th April, the wife of Henry George Temple, Esq., of a son.

DEATH—

At Calcutta, on the 7th April, Mrs. Jane Lackersteen, relict of the late Mark Anthony Lackersteen, Esq., aged 55 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Madras, on the 1st April, the wife of E. F. Elliott, Esq., M. C. S., of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 8th April, the wife of Captain Dugald J. P. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, and Mysore D. P. W. of a daughter.

At Madras on the 12th April, the wife of Sergt. Major R. Channing, of the Body Guard, of a son.

At Manontoddy, the wife of Captain Alex. Hunter, M. S. C. Assistant Conservator of Forests, M sore and Wynaad, of a son.

At Madras, on the 13th April, the wife of Mr. J. S. Yettis, of a son.

MARRIAGES—

At Madras, on the 14th April, C. E. Ray, Esq., to Laura Matilda, the youngest daughter of the late Major General C. T. G. Bishop, Madras Army.

At Ootacamund, on the 8th April, by the Revd. G. E. Morris, A. M., Captain G. F. Blair, Royal Artillery, to Harriet Isabella, daughter of Colonel Edward Brice, C.B., of the Royal Artillery.

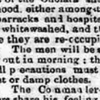
On the 10th April, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Revd R. Murphy, LL.D. John G. Lesh, Esq., son of the late James Lesh, Esq., M. P., to Ruth, daughter of the late Brigadier J. Penaveuick, C.B. K. H. of Her Majesty's 24th Regt.

DEATH—

At Madras, on the 11th April, Mrs. Anne Christianna Rotton, widow of the late Lieutenant F. Roberts, N. V. Bn., aged 61 years and 9 months.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.



In consequence of the Overland Mail day, falling on Sunday the 27th instant, the Overland Mails per P. and O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on MONDAY the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. and the after postage is 6 P. M. on payment of this letter, of the usual fee on each letter, of 8 annas in postage stamps.

POSTAGE.

Weight under	*Via Marseilles*..	*Via Southampton*.
½ ounce.....	Re. 0 6 0	.....
½ ,, ...	,, 0 8 0	Re. 0 4 0
1 ,, ...	,, 1 0 0	.....
2 ,, ...	,, 1 8 0	,, 0 8 0
,, ...	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "BEHAR," will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th April.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails per KURRACHEE AND SCINDE, per Steamer "CONSTANCE," be closed 14 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
April	28th.	April	29th.
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th

We perceive by a recent Government order, that the 4th class Senior European Police Constables of the Bombay Police force, Serjeants Lockley, Hallums and Bell, have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductors. We are very glad to find that the authorities have at last recognized the services of these men as it was full time that some such inducement should be held out to deserving public servants in that Department. The duties of the European Police are very onerous; and to men upon whom duties of the most delicate description are continually devolving, some encouragement, more than what has hitherto been conceded, should be held out. Men are not every day to be found possessing the necessary amount of qualifications, intelligence, honesty and discretion, to discharge these peculiar duties. Now that there is a wider field open for preferment, we doubt not that it will act as a wholesome stimulus to the younger members of the force.

Mr. Wilson, Chaplain of Colaba, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months. He will return to his parish for the monsoon, and will then take his furlough in November. During his incumbency, he has done his duty conscientiously, and endeavoured to supply what has long been felt a desideratum in Colaba—a good Choir. In mentioning his intended retirement, we would call the attention of the Lord Bishop to the universal wish of the congregation to have the Rev. W. H. Pace, as his successor. Mr. Pace is harbour Chaplain at present, but is likely to be sent away as soon as the Indian Navy is abolished. In the latter capacity, he has won golden opinions both among the officers and seamen, and during his brief care has effected no small amount of good. It was an imposing sight to see him presenting a number of brawny Jack Tars to the Bishop at the last Confirmation, as a sort of first-fruits of his labours. He is well known among the congregation at Colaba, and there is but one opinion of him, that a never more hard-working and zealous clergyman there is not on the Bombay Establishment. There is another reason which ought to induce the Bishop to accede to the general request of the community. St John's Church has such a long nave and such a deep chancel that it is not every one who can be heard to advantage in it. Mr. Pace's strong, sonorous voice is exactly suited to the Church, as those who heard him on Good-Friday night, as well as on other occasions can testify. We trust the Bishop will not consider it beneath his dignity to notice and comply with a wish so generally felt and expressed by so large and respectable a congregation as that of St. John's, Colaba.

"Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1862.

"Row Bahadoor Junardhun Wassoodewjee, Principal Sudder Ameen of Dhoolia, to act as Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes."

Sir George Clerk has made a very judicious appointment in this case, and one of which the native community generally will see the justice. We have no sympathy with those who would at all hazards give natives a share in the government of the country simply because they are natives: much less with those who would exclude all natives from any participation in the administration of the country simply because they are natives. These two classes of persons still exist; but their ranks are becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." The number is greatly on the increase of those who wish to see justice, full justice, and nothing but justice, done to the natives in this respect. There is a prevailing desire on every hand for good government; and good government requires the necessary qualifications and fitness in those who exercise it. Mr. Junardhun Wassoodewjee is a tried man. For the last twenty years he has been spoken of by the ablest officers of Government, under whom he has served, as a man well fitted for high judicial office. Indeed, we believe that he has not his equal in this respect in the Presidency. He is entirely free from that ostentation which is the general fault of the natives. He possesses solid abilities, and a sound judgment, which the most intelligent men would respect. He has a mind capable of comprehending the great principles of law, and of judiciously applying them. He is considered, by those best able to form an opinion on the subject, the most eligible of the native judicial officers of this Presidency to a seat on the Bench in the New High Court. It is gratifying to see such a man placed in a position where his abilities cannot be hid. His appointment to the bench in the Court of Small Causes will give general satisfaction.

We have received numerous complaints, regarding the hardships to which the civil prisoners in the County Jail are subjected, consequent upon the withdrawal by the Small Cause Court of the indulgence granted to the Marshal of the Jail to release a prisoner immediately on the next day of the failure of his batta, without any reference to the Court. But since the Court's orders are required for a release under these circumstances, the prisoners are obliged to remain in "durance vile" for a day or two without batta. Should a Sunday intervene, the victim cannot be out for three days although he is by no means under obligation to any body when the batta is forfeited.—*Indian Banner, April 19.*

On a bill amounting to Rupees 4,095-13-6 being submitted to Government by the Hon'ble Nabob of Savanoor for his travelling and other expences, Government have for the present sanctioned Rupees 2,800, and at the same time have fixed the scale of allowances to be given to the distance members of the Local Legislative Council thus:—1,000 rupees for travelling expences, and 1,000 rupees as compensations.—*Id.*

The new Governor of Bombay is expected to arrive at the Presidency in the course of a day or two. We suppose he will receive an ovation on his arrival—both His Excellency, the Governor, and His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, being, it is said, going down to receive him. It is little more than a quarter of a century, since Sir Bartle Frere arrived in this country, without any other recommendations save those of a clear head and an honest heart. For years he toiled on, in comparative obscurity, performing the duties required of him, with diligence and zeal; but without bringing prominently forward any of that administrability, which was to stand him in such good stead in after life. Singularly calm and dispassionate in his judgments; of mild manners and dignified bearing, he soon made his way amongst the natives, who seem to attach themselves by a kind of intuition, to men of chivalrous natures. It was not, however, until the Court of Directors of the East India Company had roused the indignation of the whole province, by an act of spoliation, almost without a parallel in the history of conquest. The dethroned Raja of Sattara had been banished to Benares, his family had been exiled, and his capital occupied by our troops; but the people were, nevertheless sullen and discontented. The Brahmins began to intrigue, and the Ramooses, of the hills, were said to be in their pay. At this juncture a Commissioner was required, and the choice fell upon Sir Bartle Frere. The manner in which he established our authority, and consolidated our power, is now a matter of History. Conciliating some, and intimidating others, and making his influence felt, amongst all classes of the people, in a very brief period, he completely revolutionized the province. All symptoms of disaffection gradually disappeared, old feuds and animosities were suppressed, and, to turn the thoughts of the people into new channels, he encouraged industry, in all its branches, so that in healthy employment, even the most morbid gradually ceased to brood over wrongs, which they began to believe would never be redressed. The Royal pomp and state of Sattara began to be forgotten, and as the Commissioner lost no opportunity of exhibiting his sympathy for the fallen fortunes of the House of Sivajee, he began to be as much loved as he had been previously feared. But in the midst of all this apparent confidence, he did not, for a moment, neglect those precautionary measures of safety, which are so essential in an empire like India. The people of the newly acquired territory were not disarmed, their fortresses were, at all events, dismantled, and admirably indeed did the forethought and sagacity of the Commissioner befriend us, when the conspiracy against our rule was discovered in 1857. The rebels soon found out that in consequence of the dismounting of the guns the Hill Forts were of no use, and would prove traps rather than places of security. Sir Bartle had foreseen that the mountain fortresses could never by any chance be of any benefit to us: but he had also perceived that if the guns were left in their positions they might be of use to an enemy. He, also, it was, who first directed the attention of Government to the magnificent ruins of Beejapore; and by dint of unwearied application succeeded in wringing from the money to place them in such a state of repair, as would prevent them disappearing from the face of the earth. Since then Mr. Henry Hinton the eminent photographist, of Bombay, has in a series of views presented us with the entire city, in detail, so that were the grand old ruins to crumble at once, into dust, we would still have a lasting memorial of a place, that at one time could boast of possessing the grandest buildings in India. On the departure of Mr. Pringle from Sind, Lord Falkland selected the Commissioner of Sattara to succeed him. The appointment was an enviable one, and several old Civil Servants were greatly displeased at being superseded by a man, so many years their junior. Lord Falkland, however, refused to alter his arrangements, and Mr. Frere was duly installed as Karrachee, as Commissioner of the province of Sind. When he arrived but little was known of the country: it had only been partially surveyed; the people were turbulent and mischievous, and it required all Sir Bartle's tact and judgment to introduce anything like either system or law. By degrees, however, he got the thin end of the wedge fairly inserted, and the reform became simply a question of time. The province was divided into Collectorates; Kurrachee harbour was improved, merchants were invited to settle in the town, fairs were held, a railway company was formed, and all the improvements, which modern civilization places at the disposal of Governments, for developing the resource of countries, were eagerly seized by the enterprising ruler of the "unhappy valley." It must have been a great satisfaction to him before he went to Calcutta to see that the majority of his undertakings were crowned with success, and that the province in which he had taken such an interest, was likely, in the course of time, to attain the dignity of a Presidency, or a eminence nearly as exalted. When he went to Calcutta he almost at once assumed his true position in the Council of the empire; and it must not be the least of his many gratifying reflections, that he was specially honoured with the confidence of Earl Canning and frequently acted towards that nobleman in the capacity of counsellor and friend. Both the press and the public expect great reforms at the hands of Sir Bartle Frere; and it is a satisfaction to know that we are not likely to be disappointed.—*Deccan Herald April 18.*

A bit of spite.—The Bombay Government, as our readers probably know, have been granted a sum of five lakhs of rupees for the purpose of fortifying the harbour and city of Bombay. To assist in the work they, with their usual "grab-all" propensity, issued orders for the despatch to the Presidency of one of the mud-barges constructed by Mr. Price for our own harbour improvements. The *Auckland* took her in tow when she last left Kurrachee; and we now have the *gratification* to add that the barge is lost having found considered during the voyage. Through this mishap our astute authorities have quietly sunk the trifling amount of Rs. 20,000, which we suppose will be debited to our unfortunate Province.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee,) April 11.*

We noticed says the *Calcutta Englishman* some time ago, the pleasing amity and concord which we heard existed between the P. and O. Company and our coming friends the *Messageries Imperiales*, but for which we could not then account. If we are not very much misinformed, however, we have now got at the secret of the friendship between the Directors of the rival Companies, which friendship, as we stated when first noticing it, bodes no good to the public. I appears, then, that there is a compact between the Company and the *Messageries*, to the effect, that in the matter of passenger-carriage, the Frenchmen are not to underbid the Englishmen; but are to charge precisely the same rates between the different ports on the steam lines. When the *Messageries Imperiales* were first promised to us, we were informed by the best authority, that their passenger-rates would as a universal rule, be considerably lower than those of the P. and O. Company, but the latter are said to have found means to change the French mind, and the consequence is as above stated. In return for this concession we understand that the P. and O. Company have conceded to the French considerable and valuable facilities for coaling at their depots, in places where our allies have not established any; and have shewn them other civilities and obligations. We should have been glad had the French passenger-rates been somewhat lower than those of the English Company; but we are much mistaken if, even with equal charges, the French vessels will not commanda preference, by better accommodation a much better table and *cuisine*, and the supply of many of those minor comforts which our worthy allies understand so well how to manage.

The *Englishman* says, Medical Amalgamation wanted. There is a Royal Medical Officer, Staff Assistant Surgeon Ogilvy, who has been for some time attached to the Mayvar Political Agency; and who, on the expiration of his tour of foreign service, has been ordered home to England by the Director General of the Army Medical Department in London. The Mewar Agency is under the Bombay Government, which was about to relieve Dr. Ogilvy and send him to England, in accordance with the orders of his superior but the Government of India has, on the contrary ordered him to stand fast, pending a reference to the Secretary of State for India; and has truly remarked that great inconvenience would arise from officers of the medical branch of the service in India being liable to recall and removal from their appointments, at the will of the Director General in England. Assistant Surgeon Ogilvy remains, accordingly, where he is. The medical amalgamation will, if it should come before the end of the world, put an end to these difficulties, by placing all medical officers in India under one head and government.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday, 17th April 1862.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

Robbery of Ivory.—*Shaik Hyder Ali, Hydershaw Ahmed Ali, Numchund Khemchund, Narrotum Panachund* and *Cunjee Goverdhun* were charged with stealing a quantity of Ivory and Sandalwood, of the value of Rs. 694.

Mr. Cumroodin Tybajee appeared for the two prisoners Numchund Khemchund and Narrotum Panachund.

The other prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Mishon, the European Police Constable and several other witnesses were examined, and from whose evidence it appeared that the property in question was lost by the prosecutor some time ago, one of the prisoners, Cunjee, was seen carrying two tusks on his shoulders and which he took to the prisoner Narrotum subsequently some other portions of the property were traced to some of the other prisoners.

His Worship committed the whole of the prisoners for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

The statement gives the maxima and minima time-intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the messages which was crowded by Bombay, and the consequence is as above stated. In return for this concession we understand that the P. and O. Company have conceded to the French considerable and valuable facilities for coaling at their depots, in places where our allies have not established any; and have shewn them other civilities and obligations. We should have been glad had the French passenger-rates been somewhat lower than those of the English Company; but we are much mistaken if, even with equal charges, the French vessels will not commanda preference, by better accommodation a much better table and *cuisine*, and the supply of many of those minor comforts which our worthy allies understand so well how to manage.

19th April 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 9 till 12 noon.	Calcutta	Max.	...	...	...	...	...
		Min.	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	...
		Min.	...	...	...	...	...
	Karrachee	Max.	4	13	P.	19	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	...	...	...	...
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	15	3	P.	41	N. W. P.
		Min.	3	6	P.	41	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	5	45	P.	16	W. C.
		Min.	...	...	...	...	...
	Karrachee	Max.	19	8	P.	17	N. W. C.
		Min.	13	23	P.	17	N. W. C.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The annual public meeting of the Bombay Mechanic's Institution was held, pursuant to notice, on Thursday, evening the 17th instant, in the large room at the Town Hall. There were some very beautiful models of machinery and other scientific apparatus exhibited besides a number of very carefully prepared drawings, the whole of which excited the interest and attention of the visitors.

Amongst those ladies and gentlemen present we observed Mrs. Wellesley, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss McKenzie, Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. Broughton, Mrs. and Miss Barker, Mrs. Mason, &c. The Honorable's W. E. Frere and W. B. Tristram, Commodore Wellesley, Colonel Barr, Col. Ballard, Major Haggard, Captain Frushard, Captain Barker, Lieutenant E. F. T. Ferguson, Drs. Birdwood, Carter, Welsh, Sinclair, Haines and Campbell. Messrs D. J. Kennelly, C. Leggett, R. McKenzie, J. Lodge, C. W. Allen, W. A. Main F. J. Candy, G. Terry, J. Firth, J. Gibb, C. Babcock, Colebrook, J. Davis, J. Jones, Conney, McArthur, Venkyeerao Juggonath, Harrychund, Sadasew, Bibajee Cusanauth, Narayan Gungadhur Josey, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee, Burjorjee Muncherjee, &c. &c.

Commodore Wellesley presided, and in opening the business of the meeting said, that they were met together at the close of the session, for the purpose of hearing the annual address from the President of the Institution, and likewise for the purpose of distributing prizes that had been awarded by the committee. The first prize was a gold medal (called the Berkley medal) awarded to Colonel H. J. Barr, for his Invention on Railway Safety Signals. The second prize was a silver medal to Mr E. Leggett, for his model of Motive Power obtained by Galvanism. Third prize of a silver medal to Mr. Annundrao Rugoonathjee, for his Design of a Public Fountain. Fourth prize a silver medal to Mr. Luximon Succuramjee, for his drawing of an Elevation of a Building. The whole of the above prizes, with the exception of the gold medal, which had not yet arrived from England; were presented by the Chairman to the successful competitors. The Chairman congratulated the members on their having re-elected Colonel Barr as the President to their Institution for the ensuing session. He then called upon the President to deliver the Annual address.

Colonel Barr rose and spoke nearly as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The close of the Session of 1861-62 calls upon me to address a few words to you upon the operations of our Society, but I propose to take up as little of your time as possible, touching as briefly as the subject will admit of upon the proceedings which have engaged our attention during the Session. In my opening address, I referred to the course which it was proposed to follow, and that during the Session now brought to a close the Directors, led by the suggestions and advice of Mr. Berkley, were determined to attempt an innovation upon the established practice of the institution and to give to it more of an instructive character by the establishment of courses of Lectures. The subjects selected for those lectures were Chemistry and Botany, each course extending to 12 and 14 lectures respectively.

The experiment I regret to say, so far as the attendance was concerned, fell very far short of the anticipations I had hopefully formed. That no fault was attributable to the efforts of our Society, or to the exertion and ability of the gentlemen who so kindly undertook the task of lecturing, can be testified to by all who availed themselves of the opportunities for instruction thus afforded. From the brief outline which I shall have the pleasure of giving you presently of each course, it will, I am sure, be admitted that in so far as it was in the power of the lecturers in each brief course to give useful instruction on the subjects upon which they lectured, each has acquitted himself in the manner which was to have been expected from gentlemen so thoroughly versed in their subjects, and whose talents are so deservedly appreciated as those are of Drs. Haines and Dr. Birdwood, T what then, it will be asked, was our failure attributable Complaints have, I know, been made as to the hour of meeting. Thinking that an early hour would best suit the tastes and conveniences of those likely to avail themselves of the opportunity, we sought to have afforded them. The Directors first fixed 5 o'clock. To this hour was soon found many objections were raised. The time of meeting was then changed to 8 o'clock, but as I grumblers were still found to raise their voices against the arrangement. At length, however, resolved to consider expense provided for lighting up the room, and to make other necessary arrangements, to revert to the earlier hour was to upset those arrangements and still to lay ourselves open to cavil. The fact appears to be that although the society of Bombay is ever ready to come forward and to hail with enthusiasm each scheme for amusement or instruction which may be laid before it, yet there appears to be something in the very air of the place inimical to the continued vitality of most of such schemes Who that has lived for any time in Bombay but can recount the establishment under what appeared the most auspicious and encouraging patronage of the public voice and purse of many such projects—yet a few brief months have sufficed to see the very best of them pass into the "cold shade" of apathy and neglect—such I regret to say, I must pronounce as having been the fate of the courses of lectures of the Mechanics Institution in the Session of 1861-62. We have, however, no cause for regret in our own exertions or our good intentions for only were we to have failed in ensuring due attention, which I humbly submit we did our best to obtain, and which was due to the talent of the lectures and the eminently instructive nature of the lectures which were delivered. I turn now to a more gratifying task and will attempt to give a very brief outline of the public lectures which have during the Session been delivered in this Hall. These, as they deserved, called large assemblies together of all classes of our society. I can hope to give but a feeble idea of the research in scientific knowledge, and in history brought to bear upon the several subjects, nor can I attempt to pourtray the glowing eloquence of the eminent and distinguished gentlemen who did us the honour to respond to our request for lectures on various subjects of interest;—those who were present on each occasion have no need to be reminded of the pleasure and instruction they derived.

Our first lecture was on Hugh Miller, delivered by the Revd. Doctor Murray Mitchell, and calling to mind the eloquent and graceful language in which the Revd gentleman clothed his discourse; the thrilling pathos with which he brought home to the hearts of his hearers the simple and touching story of the life, the struggles, the labours, and the success of the once humble stone mason of Cromarty, I feel much diffidence in even attempting an outline of his lecture. Truly did the learned lecturer evidently entertain *non amo te*, as I have been informed by one of the many present on that occasion, that Hugh Miller had no love for Law or Physic and the office of Religion was one for which he felt he had no call. Finally he determined to become a stonemason. The hardships and vicissitudes of such a life were touched upon by the lecturer, as were also the temptations to drink—of then a vice common amongst the stone masons, and the resolution in which he endeavoured against it; concluding by adding that he was never from that hour the worse for liquor, and often for weeks together did not touch it. Geology, Dr. Mitchell informed us now began to hold him with a more potent spell than ever. He gazed in mute astonishment at the fossil which he could trace upon the stones at the scene of his hammer. His fellow workmen thought him interest in such things childish. But he continued to persevere in collecting and classifying specimens. and no useful hint, from whomsoever proceeding, was ever lost upon him. Before he had completed his apprenticeship Miller's health failed, and he was obliged to quit his mason's occupation with a very trying piece of work on which he was then engaged; but "the brave heart struggled on." Miller's sense of honor was what many might call romantic; but it was only in keeping with the whole of his high toned morality. Years passed on and Miller was employed in many various places; in every situation he laid every thing around him under contribution for the store of knowledge, nothing faded from his retentive memory; from nature, from men, from books, he was ever gleaning knowledge; his health again failed him and he returned to Cromarty in the full belief that death was at hand. Rather it was the commencement of a higher life. His mind now turned to the objects of the unseen world, the thoughts of which had ever memorably, now wholly occupied him. He became a truly devout Christian; the lecturer recounted the difficulties to obtain livelihood which still beset him, and his struggles to obtain literary employment. About this time he published a volume of Poems, and the "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland." His acquaintance was courted by men of distinction but his mind was so absorbed in literary turn is in great danger of despising his humble trade: to many this is a fatal mistake: Miller did not commit it, but patiently worked on with his mallet and chisel. The lecturer then touched upon the romantic incident of Lydia Fraser's attachment and Miller's marriage with that young and accomplished lady. Finally Hugh became the Editor of the *Witness*, which under his management we were told at once took its place as a first class newspaper. He not only wrote on ecclesiastical questions but treated literary and scientific matters with his usual power. His papers on Geology (his darling study) which he inserted in the *Witness*, from the first attracted much notice, and when brought before the British Association by Sir Rodrick Murcheson in Sept: ber 1840, were received with boundless applause. Other striking papers were likewise afterwards added to his work on "The Old Red Sand Stone." He published sometime afterwards "Footprints of the Creator." His works amounted in all to 11 or 12; the latest being, "The testimony of the Rocks." Hugh Miller's once humble names will live in the records of science as a diligent and successful student, and as a man whose writings have given an impressive impulse to theological study. But with all this intellectual wealth that formed his deathless memory due to his moral worth,—the noble and pure character of the man shines out in all he wrote.

The subjects of the second Lecture which Sir Alexander Grant was so kind as to deliver was "How Ancient Rome Governed her Provinces," into this the learned lecturer evidently entered *con amore*, and while showing the deep fountains of lore in Ancient History from which he derived his information, he delighted his hearers with the well chosen and nervous language in which his instructive and interesting lecture was clothed. The lecturer commenced by remarking that by stepping outside the magic circle of European civilization we have gained a favorable position for comprehending certain old subjects. Life in India, he remarked, is a new commentary on Ancient History, and sheds a fresh illumination over the studies of our childhood. In reading hitherto of the Greeks and Romans we probably considered it the height of learning much the same as Frenchmen or Englishmen. But in India we feel for the first time that these great nations of antiquity though by no means Orientals had in Oriental element in their social and religious life. The Aryan Religion prevailed, with different modifications, over Greece and Italy, till it was finally superseded by a more spiritual faith originated in command through the medium of a semitic people. And the Hindoos on the other hand have retained down to the present day many ceremonies and ideas closely allied to those which must have existed in Greece and Rome throughout that period we call Ancient History. The subject of his lecture Sir Alexander Grant told us, was suggested to him by reading a letter from the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone to Sir Edward Colebrooke. He wrote thus:—"I have often wished to get some knowledge of the sort of administration by which the Romans contrived to fix their power on so firm a basis," and further on the lecturer referred to an article in the *Friend of India*: the words used in the article were—"A task yet reserved for the scholar and the political writer is to institute a comparison between the Hindoo and conquering powers, and more especially as Governors of subject peoples and Provinces." Sir Alexander Grant said;—"I conceive that the point which we have first of all to decide is this. Is there a *prima facia* case in favor of the Provincial Government of Rome? Are the results achieved by the Romans so brilliant as to induce us laboriously to enquire into the details of their system? And I think that if we look at the question in a broad and general way our answer to this preliminary question will be of a kind which will not lead us to think it necessary to dig and explore among the vestiges and ruins of the Roman Empire in order to find out and bring to light some forgotten secret in the art of Government."

The lecturer then went to explain what a Province meant, how the Roman Territories were divided, and the separate systems of Government which applied to the two component parts of the Roman State, and explained the meaning of Cæsar's hesitation to cross the Rubicon, that being a little stream marking the boundaries between the provinces of Gaul and the Roman territories called Italy. By leading his army across that stream he would be assuming within the boundaries of Italy those absolute powers which were only entrusted to him by the Government of a province, and thus would be violating the constitution of his country. Hence he paused before crying aloud (if the story be true) "Advance, the die is cast." Shortly after this even the provincial organization of the "nearer Gaul" disappeared, and Italy extended to its natural frontier from Cape Spartivento to the Alps. Well did Sir Alexander Grant go on to explain the extension of the Roman Empire and the wide spread "annexation policy" of the Romans, till under Agustus and Trajan it assumed its well-known boundaries, the Atlantic Ocean, the Rhine, the Danube, the Euphrates, and the deserts of Africa. The long period during which the Romans exercised the art of Provincial Government extended, as the lecturer showed, over a period of more than 700 years; ample time being thus allowed to them for developing to the full their provincial system and exhibiting their capacity for governing the world. Sir Alexander Grant, in reference to the subject of his lecture and specially as regarded the Government of Gaul pointed at some length M Guizot's well known lectures on the history of civilization in France; but I will not take up your time by attempting to recapitulate further the able and eloquent lecture to which I have thus briefly referred. I cannot, however, resist the temptation to quote one or two other passages of what Sir Alexander told us as showing the similarity of some of the Government measures of ancient Rome with those still existing. Thus it was remarked by him that he would enter into details about the landtax—the salt tax—and the octroi tax, all of which the Romans levied; nor about the divisions of the provinces into Consulta, Cathoka, and Assizes, nor about the Quæstors and the Vyanas are alluded to as a degraded people in several notices of the Indian castes and in Indian legends.

In reply to applications for the publication of Dr. Wilson's lecture, he has, I am glad to say, expressed his intention of including a portion of it in a work on Indian caste, which he is carrying through the press.

I had hoped that Mr. Carlile would also have given us a lecture, indeed I know that he was prepared to have done so, but alas! illness prevented him, and he has been obliged to seek, in change of climate, some alleviation from the effects of a too zealous devotion to the duties in which his whole heart was engrossed; and I am sure I express the feelings of all those present, who have had the benefit of listening to his fervent eloquence on several occasions, both in this Hall and elsewhere, when I wish him a prosperous voyage to his native land and a speedy return amongst us in health and vigor. The final public lecture of the session was that by Dr. Shaw Dajee. He chose for his subject "Hindoo medicine"; and as was to have been expected, from one so well acquainted with it, and who could throw upon the errors of the chemists and physicians, of whose practice and works he treated the light of European science, of which he has availed himself so largely. He gave a most elaborate and instructive lecture, but it is hardly possible to extract from a lecture of considerable length, without either marring the effect by being tedious by the length of quotations. I will not therefore attempt the task.

While the lectures, just referred to took place twice a month, the courses of lectures on Cuemistry and Botany, have been delivered each once a week. Those on Chemistry given by Dr. Haines, and consisted of twelve lectures; which were confined to the leading principles of non-metalic elements, the properties of those elements and their principal compounds; the laws of their combinations and the influence of the various agents concerned in the production of chemical phenomena were exhibited. As in so short a course it could not be expected that a complete systematic body of instruction should be given, the chemist aimed not at this rather to bring into view the most striking points connected with the history of each element. The last two lectures were devoted to a review of some of the leading organic compounds and their modifications.

The Botanical course consisted of fourteen lectures given by Dr. Birdwood, and as I need hardly say, impossible in such a course to enter into the various subjects of physiology, morphology and classification, he decided that the most useful plan, though not the most popular perhaps, was as thoroughly as possible to enlarge on the physiology of Botany and to exhibit the plant (as expressed by the lecturer) as a phase of planetary life. The five first lectures were devoted to a detail of the anatomy and physiology of the vegetable cell. The remainder to the physiology of the different parts of the plant; such as the root, stem, leaves, flowers, fruit and seed. So much of the morphology being given as was necessary merely to a proper understanding of the inquiry and the same amount of bodily exertion to be expected here, which characterise the meetings and proceedings of similar institutions in England. Still I feel assured that the constantly and rapidly increasing number of scientific men, of civil and mechanical Engineers, both in the higher and in the more humble spheres of the community, must continue to demand such a society as ours in its integrity. I beg to quote the following passages from an address, delivered from this chair in April 1858, by Mr. Berkley. He said,—"It is a gratifying sight to witness, as also a pleasant duty to attend, our evening gatherings. We are all of us men who having spent our day in the factory or the office, seek each other's society for the purpose of utilising our leisure hours. It is found impossible to give an attractiveness they might perhaps have derived from more popular treatment, although, if only carefully studied, the branches of Chemistry selected for lecture and the physiology of Botany are sufficiently interesting to require no adventitious aids; and considering that each course was confessedly designed, by the Mechanic's Institution, for thorough instruction in the matters they embraced, we had every right. I think, to expect that the lecture room would have been better attended. The smallness of the attendance has been attributed by some to the lateness of the hour of meeting, but the inherent disinclination which people here evince to go out almost any hour, when they have to do so twice a week is altogether unaccountable as many of them not being able to use their conveyances twice a day from living at a distance from the Fort, have, in my opinion, been the real cause. There are other causes however, of a not less potent, although of a less direct character; and I fear we must conclude that courses of lectures, on purely instructive subjects, are unsuited to the taste and fashion of excessive society. I used to make her three or four trips in the course of the year between this port and Suez, bringing us our English news of some two months date. The only means of locomotion between port and port, were Pattamars or Bunder boats; and on land for the most part by bullock garries and palanquins, for throughout the Presidency the only roads on which horses will be travelled, at the time I refer, to were that between Panwell and Poona and between Nagotna and the foot of the Mahableshwar Ghats. Colaba was then separated by an arm of the sea, and at high tide the only means of crossing was a ferry boat; while even up to a considerably later period Bandora was separated by a deep and dangerous estuary from Mahim. To the benevolent and public spirit of a native lady of Bombay, Lady Jamsetjee built the present causeway. Again the only public buildings of any architectural pretensions were the Cathedral and Byculla Church and Schools, and Government house, Parell. A lagging post, carried by dak runners, was our only means of intercommunication; and the sight of an European journal or magazine within four months of its publication, was a luxury enjoyed only by a favored few. Such ladies and gentlemen, was the Bombay of little more than a quarter of a century ago; and I doubt not there are some who hear me this day, who can remember that the picture I have drawn, shows not darker shades than the original fully warrants. Indeed, did time admit, I could enlarge upon my theme of Bombay as it was within the past thirty years. But I must turn to what it is, and although this will shew that our Presidency can already boast of much progress, still that we are but at the commencement of a new era, and that ere many years elapse and proposals now in embryo, such as the Victoria Museum, the Elphinstone Circle, the Wellington Fountain and kindred works of usefulness or adornment, are carried out, the whole aspect of old Bombay will be changed. In contrast to the picture I have drawn of Bombay and the Presidency as it was, I will with your permission, add a few words to point out what has been done within the period I have referred to. Very much the larger portion, even within the last eight or ten years. Instead of one solitary steamer, we may now, count them almost by hundreds. The Overland communication, between India and Europe, has increased from once every three or four months to once a week. The time of transit has been reduced from six weeks to twenty-one or twenty-two days. Steamers ply from Bombay along our coast to almost all the ports, extending from Kurrachee to Ceylon. Railways are rapidly extending over the country and already we can count, in the Bombay Presidency alone, upwards of 676 miles of iron way, carrying its monthly tale of 12,57,272 maunds of merchandise and 2,79,780 passengers. All our great towns and stations are now connected by the mysterious wires of the Electric Telegraph. Our postal communications have been accelerated, till what used to occupy a month is now performed in eight or ten days; and to confine our attention to the Island of Bombay itself, we have seen the progress of time and the development of Engineering and Mechanical skill, supported by an extended spirit of enterprise and the judicious expenditure of capital raise numerous buildings throughout the island, extend our boundaries by the addition of thousands of acres, reclaimed from the sea, and by the application of Machinery give employment to many thousands of our population. Amongst other and less important buildings, to which as architectural or industrial works, I might refer are the following, most of which have arisen within the last 10 years, and none of which date further back than thirty years, viz. —The Town Hall, the Mint, the Dockyard factory, Hydraulic presses, Hydraulic slips for docking vessels, the New Mazagon docks; the extensive factories of the Railway at Mazagon, the factories of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, the Victoria Spinning Company, the Oswagjee Nanabhoy Company, the Throsale Mill Company, and many others of a like character now under construction. In addition to these we have the Memorial Church at Colaba, the Free Church, the Jewish Synagogue, the Grant College, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, the Money Schools, Grant buildings, Cotton Press Company's buildings, Mechanics' buildings and I dare say others which I have not enumerated. With the incessant clank of Machinery, the ponderous stroke of the Steam Engine, the busy work of the trowel, of the crowbar, the setting maul and the stone chisel thus constantly in our ears and before our eyes, it is time that such an Institution as ours, instead of resting one *iota*, in its efforts to stimulate the discussion of Engineering and of Mechanical and Scientific works, should rather strain every nerve to extend these efforts; and as the distribution of prizes this evening made by our chairman will of themselves show that our Session has been by no means a blank; but it has not come up to the expectation I had formed, and the following list of a few of the inventions, models and drawings (many of which will be found on the table) were submitted to the Mechanics' Institution, and of papers on scientific and other subjects read during some of our late Sessions:—Model of a conical shell, by Mr. Henderson. Model of a pair of Marine steam Engines, by Mr. McArthur. Model of a locomotive Engine, by Mr. Rowlee. Model of a pair of oscillating Steam Engines, by Mr. Bomanjee. Model of a temporary Cotton Apparatus, by Mr. J. J. Berkley. Ditto ditto, by the Hon. Mr. Malet. Ditto ditto, by Lieutenant Colonel Barr. Ditto ditto, by Dr. Buist. Ditto ditto, a Hollow fire bar, by Mr. Henderson. Ditto ditto, Portable boring mill by Mr. McArthur. Ditto ditto, a Machine for adjusting weight of coin blanks for the Mint, by Mr. Hodgart. Ditto ditto, Engine and Boiler by Mr. Holloway. Ditto ditto, Double acting Pump, by Mr. Bomanjee Framjee. New method of transmitting the power of Steam Engine direct to the crank without the oscillating Cylinder trunk or gear, by Mr. Marshall. Ditto ditto, a steam Safter, Mr. J. McKenzie. A Mechanical self acting Pankah, Mr. Harrychund Saddasew. A Retarding Engine for steep Railway inclines, by Mr. Ingli's. New process for dressing roofing tiles by Mr. Walker. Papers on the Bhore Ghaut incline and the Thull Ghaut incline, by Mr. J. J. Berkley. Do. on the relative strength, durability &c. of various descriptions of Timber of Western India, by Mr. Harrychund Sadasew. Do. on Docks and Warehouses, Mr. Walker. Do. on the Electric Telegraph, Mr. Bhaskar. Do. on Marine Steam Engine boilers, Mr. J. McKenzie. Drawing showing the different positions of Eccentric slide, valve &c., Mr. Bomanjee Framjee. Do. of the Steam Engine. Do. Elevation and Section of the Bombay Mint. Do. section through upper gallery main staircase, &c. Town Hall.

The above show, I think, that talent and ingenuity on the part of both European and Native members are not wanting, if we are prepared to encourage and foster them as they deserve.

The Mechanics Institute has done me the honor to re-elect me their President. I trust I may be excused for saying that I hope for better things in the Session of 1862-63 than in the last, but to attain these better things I must look to the support and assistance, not only of the Vice-Presidents, the Directors, and Office-bearers, but that of the general body of members who can rank as well-wishers of our Institute, and from past experience of the aid of many staunch and able coadjutors, amongst them I feel assured my hope will not be disappointed.

The address of the gallant President was continually interrupted, by the applause of the audience, and at the end the session of Colaba was general.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who, in responding, said that the thanks of the meeting was more due to the President of the Institution, for the very interesting and able address he had given them, than for anything that he himself had done; however, he thanked them very sincerely for the compliment they had thought fit to pay him, and trusted that they would be more successful for the future.

The meeting then separated highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

Mahableshwur, 16*th April* 1862.—Since writing to you last, it appears that the Bishop has settled the vexed question regarding the free seats at the church at this station, and has ordered that no more pews are to be let, certain sums paid for reserved seats have, I hear, been refunded. Divine service is held every morning here in our little church in consequence of this being Passion week.

If the Portuguese dak Agent will not take the hint given in my last and reduce his exorbitant charges, which can only be made by a man whose conscience is slumbering. I shall be under the necessity of diving deeper into the subject and bringing his actions to your notice, as I conceive it to be the duty of the Press to seek to reform all public abuses brought to its knowledge.

The Foujdar here also wants a little touch up: if he does not mind he will catch it. The gowlees and others are in the habit of using false measures, and I should like to ask the Foujdar how he disposed of the case sent to him on the 10th; I hear that the delinquent came after having made her peace with the Foujdar, and coolly told the complainant that she would not supply him with any more milk because he was a "Kit-kit-walla." More on this subject in my next.

We had a steady and heavy fall of rain on the 10th and 11th instant. On the former date we had a smart shower of hail stones, which lasted full half an hour. The ground was literally covered wherever the hail fell and the children were seen (big ones too) scrambling for them. Since then the weather continues cool. To-day the sky is somewhat overcast, and if I am not over weather-wise, there is every indication of a speedy downpour: would not this be delightful to the residents, as two or three falls of rain would not only moisten the air, but render the walks most agreeable to pedestrians.

As the present is admitted on all hands to be a dull season

tion till Wednesday next. There was some discussion on the point of order with regard to the amendments alluded to, and some others which had been suggested by Mr. Erskine. These amendments however were read, and, with the sanction of His Excellency the President, allowed to stand part of Mr. Harington's motion.

Mr. Beadon introduced the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight. The Bill was one which the late Mr. Ritchie had obtained leave to bring in shortly before his death, and had been drafted by him. The principle of the Bill was whether the Executive Government should have the power to modify the Code of Criminal Procedure in the non-regulation Provinces. Section 445 of the Criminal Procedure Code declared that the Act "shall come into operation in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on the first day of January 1862, but shall not take effect in any part of the territories in British India, not subject to the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, until the same shall be extended thereto by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the local government to which such territory is subordinate, and until such extension shall have been notified in the *Gazette*." The effect of this section would be that the Governor General in Council might introduce the whole, or any portion, of the Code into the non-regulation Provinces, but it was not competent for him to introduce it with any modifications. Several local governments had been called upon for their opinions as to the introduction of the Code, and from all reports more or less favorable had been received. Certain points had, however, been designated in which circumstances required some modification, and therefore the simple principle of the Bill was that the Governor General in Council should possess the power of modifying the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure so far as concerned its introduction into the non-regulation Provinces. These had been originally a great many points mentioned by the local authorities; but, after consideration, it had been thought by the Governor General in Council that they might be more clearly defined. The Bill, therefore, consisted of five parts, giving power to the Governor General in Council to modify the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of those five parts so far as the non-regulation Provinces were concerned. The first proposed modification was with regard to the Courts passing sentence, and he thought that there would be little difference of opinion on this subject, considering how differently the Courts in non-regulation Provinces were constituted. The second related to preliminary enquiry by the police in which there was at present some restriction. There might be some difference of opinion on this subject, and it would require the careful consideration of the Select Committee. The third part was in reference to the number of Judges necessary to pass a sentence of death or penal servitude.

In the Sudder Court two Judges were required, but in the non-regulation Provinces the powers of the Sudder were often vested in a single officer, and therefore modification was required. The fourth point referred to revision of sentence of a lower court by one of the higher courts; and the fifth bore reference to sentences of death to be delivered by the Judicial Commissioner. It would thus be seen that every clause of the Bill contained a principle of its own, which could well be considered by the Select Committee. The only question before the Council was whether the Governor General in Council should have the power alluded to.

There was no opposition and the motion to introduce, and refer, was accordingly put and carried.

Mr. Beadon carried a similar motion with regard to the Bill for the dissolution of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and the distribution of the funds belonging thereto, and the Bill to repeal in part Act II. of 1855. The former had been also one of the late Mr. Ritchie's Bills and the objects of both had been previously explained. The Committee on the latter was instructed to report in a week.

Mr. Harington, without comment, introduced the Bill to amend Act X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) so far as it relates to the Territories under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and carried a motion to refer it to a Select Committee.

Mr. Forbes, in introducing the Bill to provide for the Registration of Assurances, explained how he had been charged with the introduction of such a Bill, and said that, as it had been prepared by one Select Committee, amended by another, and finally arranged by the late Mr. Ritchie, he trusted it would be accepted by the Council. The Bill was accordingly introduced and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Laing moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act XIV. of 1857 (to provide for the limitation of suits) the subject being the amendment of Section I. of Clause 8 of the said Act, in so far as it related to suits to recover the amount of bills for articles sold by retail. The Bill was proposed in consequence of an opinion expressed by the late Mr. Ritchie at a meeting of the Executive Council, when the memorial of the Trades' Association was under consideration.

Mr. Harington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal Act XVI. of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature, the subject being the adaptation of the procedure of the Supreme Courts of Judicature to the trial of offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the further improvement of the administration of Criminal Justice in the said Courts. The Honorable Member said that it might naturally have been expected that such a Bill would have been taken charge of by one more conversant with the Criminal Procedure of H. M. Supreme Courts than himself, in fact the late Mr. Ritchie had agreed to do so, and the Council might be certain that had his lamented life been spared, full justice would have been done to its consideration. Mr. Harington then explained how on the 1st of January 1862 one substantive criminal law had been introduced for all India, namely, the Penal Code, to suit which a Code of Criminal Procedure was given to the Mofussil. During the last Sessions there had been two trials of offences at the Supreme Court under the Penal Code, and in the course of these trials the unsuitableness of the Procedure of the Supreme Court to the Penal Code had been clearly manifested. This difficulty the Bill would meet. He would not then detain the Council by going into the provisions of the Bill, but would merely say that it had been submitted to and approved by Sir Barnes Peacock, whose share in preparing the Penal Code had been so great. The Governments of Madras and Bombay, would have opportunities of raising any objections that might occur to them as due reference would be made to them.

Mr. Laing moved that the Committee on the silver and copper coinage Bill be instructed to report on Wednesday next, and also gave notice that on that day he would bring forward the budget for the next financial year.

The Council then adjourned.—*Englishman, April* 9.

We understand that Mr. Lushington, the presen Secretary, is about to proceed to England on leave, and that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden is to officiate for him in the Bengal Office.—*Id., April* 12.

It is decided, we believe, that Colonel Broome, at present Superintendent of the Cossipore Foundry, shall succeed Colonel Balfour, who goes home by the next steamer. Colonel Vincent Eyre will take the post vacated by Colonel Broome.—*Harkaru, April* 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. Laing in his seat at the Viceroy's Council yesterday, announced his intention of submitting his budget for the ensuing year, on Wednesday next.—*Id.*

The salute fired yesterday from the ramparts of Fort William announced the fact, that Sir Bartle Frere had embarked on board the steamer *Celerity* to join the *Bengal* at Diamond Harbour, which steamer will convey him to Madras, *en route* to Bombay. The embarkation was strictly private, a few personal friends only accompanying him on board.—*Id.*

We understand that all the appointments to the twelve European Regiments recently formed from the wreck of the Company's army have been filled up, with the exception of the Paymasters. They will shortly be gazetted, and help on the consummation of things, so far as the Indian service is in question.—*Id.*

We regret having to record the fact that Dum Dum, as a military station, seems to have ceased to exist, the preference being given to Barrackpore and Chinsurah. So far as we have been able to learn, Dum Dum appears to be as healthy as either. At this station, the Reverend Mr. Norman worked hard to establish a Soldier's Club, the first set agoing in India, or indeed in England: and when a testimonial was voted to Sir James Outram, it was decided that the sum collected should be given to the institution Mr. Norman founded calling it the "Outram Institute." It was a great success, but now, the building which cost a large sum of money, and the library and fittings up, are useless, as there are no men at Dum Dum to take advantage of them. Sir Hugh Rose, who highly approved of the scheme should have reflected on what he was about to do before useful funds were allowed to be used for such a temporary purpose. But, it would seem, he rarely, if ever, knows his own mind for two weeks at a time. The consequence is, that the Outram Institute will become a habitation for bats and owls, and the money collected to perpetuate "the Bayard of India" name, has been sunk in useless bricks and mortar. We doubt if it would be fair to remove the property to either Barrackpore or Chinsurah; so it will lie, to be the prey of rust and moth till its value has been exhausted.—*Id.*

It is most unfortunate for the interests of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, that in the season when they ought to be established at any one of their ports, strong claims to the consideration of the postal authorities, they should have failed so lamentably. The last two mails *via* Bombay have reached us in each case within twenty-four hours of the telegraphic despatches arriving by the way of Galle, and we shall most likely get the letters and papers of the 18th ultimo before the steamer is to hand with the mails of the 12th March. The gain in time of transit was seven days in the first instance, and six in the second; and as this style of comparative performance is not likely to be abandoned, we expect to see the merchants of Calcutta, who fought stoutly a few months back against the abandonment of the Galle route by the Post Office, clamouring as loudly for the adoption of Mr. Riddell's scheme even before another week, when he purposes to carry it out. The inconvenience which attend the arrival of two mails within a few hours of each other are great and manifold. Business is in a measure suspended during the interval, and the labour of replying to two sets of correspondence at once, cannot fail to be a source of much hardship. Bearing in mind the fact, that the Captains of the steamers on the Galle route, are still enjoined to husband their coal, and look only to arrive at each port at the contract dates, it would seem that the Directors of the Company are disposed to look upon their monopoly as doomed, and are now only anxious to save expense during the short time of its remaining existence. The wisdom of this policy may be doubted. It will not be well to leave too many points for unfavourable contrast with the steamers of the *Messageries Imperials*. Anglo-Indians will have, under all circumstances, quite sufficient inducements to travel by the French boats to suggest to the P. and O. Company the propriety of doing their best in future.

Whilst on the subject of steam navigation to the East, we may mention that the project of building a line of ocean steamers of great power and carrying capacity, has fallen through from the want of funds.—*Id., April* 11.

The hot weather up country has already commenced, and the Commander-in-Chief has reached Simla, to rest his limbs and cool his brain in the climate of that delightful sanatarium. We should like to know how many applications have gone in for the indulgence of leave to Simla or *urgent* private affairs. We would wish to direct the Commander-in-Chief's attention to Sir Charles Napier's General Order, published at Camp Korie, on the 20th March, 1850, regarding leave. In that order he says, "The Commander-in-Chief himself does not go to Simla for pleasure, or to avoid heat. He goes much against his will, because all the head quarters' establishments are located at Simla, and to move them is not practicable. Moreover, the Commander-in-Chief can best observe the army by being near the Governor General. If Sir Charles Napier followed his own wishes he would establish his head quarters at some one of the large stations, where he would be among the troops." And he would have done so if he could, and would have shared heat and sickness with the rest of his army. But he more forcibly adds, "But he cannot allow the fear of climate, the love of pleasure, or the desire to escape from regimental duty, to throw it on their hard working comrades: nor is it very encouraging to the private soldier to see his officer scampering off to the hills the moment the heat begins. No one likes extreme heat, and therefore no one ought to shirk it at the expense of others."

We trust the present active Commander-in-Chief will read these remarks and act upon them. The number to be present with each European regiment Sir Charles Napier laid down as follows:—

Cavalry.—2 Field officers, 4 Captains, and 14 Subalterns.

Infantry.—2 Field officers, 5 Captains, and 16 Subalterns.

These were to be always present at head quarters and fit for duty. In a European corps the hot season is the very one when it is desirable that the European officers should be present, to supervise meals, and visit the barracks and hospital constantly to see that they are clean, and the men contented, well cared for, and comfortable. We should find less sickness at this season if the men were more watched and cared for by their officers, and when any epidemic breaks out, like cholera for instance, their presence would give heart to their men when panics arise amongst them. We shall have more to say when the Cholera Commission's report makes its appearance.—*Id.*

We notice in the last *Gazette* a very important despatch from the Secretary of State regarding those officers who have volunteered for regiments of the line, and establishing regulations under which they are permitted to join them, which we conceive are very liberal indeed. This despatch cancels a former one, to which it is unnecessary to allude. All those who enter non-purchase corps of the line are not entitled to sell their commissions, but they do not relinquish their Indian, and all others joining these non-purchase corps, retire under the usual rules of full and half pay, subject to the Queen's approval. All officers joining a purchase regiment from the Indian service are placed on an equal footing with the others, but they have to relinquish all claims to Indian pension, being permitted to enter under the rules affecting officers of the Royal army, as regards full and half pay. "Non-purchase officers of such regiments," it has been ruled, "have the privilege of receiving, subject to the consent in each case, of the General Commander-in-Chief and of the Secretary of State for War (which is liable to be withheld if the retirement results from misconduct), an allowance on retirement of £100 for each year's service, whether in the British or Indian army, provided the total amount does not exceed the price of the commission resigned."

This is much more than we could have expected from either Sir Charles Wood or the Duke of Cambridge, but few will be able, of the older officers of the Indian army, to accept the conditions of entering the purchase corps of the line, and taking *only* a bonus on retirement. Officers with families to educate, and afterwards to be provided for, and set out in life, could never throw away the certainty of widow's pension and orphan funds for a bonus of the rank they might hold in the Royal army, even after thirty years' service. It is true they would be entitled to full, or half pay on retirement in like manner with all other Royal officers, yet we fear few will join, with the exception of young or unmarried men, unless they have means or expectations of their own. However, the measure is not an illiberal one, and we shall watch what comes of it.—*Id.*

SIND.

Captain Edwin Luddington Scott, late 30th Regt., N. I. Major of Brigade, Aden, is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the 1st January 1862, subject to the conditions prescribed in paras. 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861.—*Our Paper,* (*Kurrachee,*) *April* 11.

We learn from Ferozepore that the head quarters of H. M.'s 1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, under the command of Lieut. Col. R. V. Shipley, reached that station on the 30th March, after a long and fatiguing march from Nowshera. The left wing, under Capt. Plummer, was in Meean Meer on the 3rd inst., and had left 350 men at that place, in consequence of the want of barrack accommodation at Ferozepore for the whole regiment, which is nearly 1,400 strong.—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

Head Quarters being now established at Simla, the Commander-in-Chief having arrived there on the 1st instant, all communications are to be addressed to that place.—*Lahore Chronicle, April* 12.

We annex a list of the successful candidates who went up from the Punjab for the entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. They are the first batch of students that have been turned out by the Punjab schools, and the Educational authorities are naturally rather proud of their success. The Umritsur School having only been put on an efficient footing about two years ago, the success of its scholars is particularly gratifying.—*Id.*

We mentioned in our last issue that Punda Rung Rao, otherwise called Rao Sahib, a nephew of the miscreant Nana, and an adherent of Tantia Topee, had been captured by Mr. McNabb. An official gentleman of rank gave us the particulars of the capture in which we were assured that the prisoner, when *nabbed*, was travelling in a jaunpan or something of that kind, disguised in woman's clothes, but this morning we received a different version from the neighbourhood of the spot, by which we learn that it was Mr. McNabb who had the petticoats on. Our correspondent says, Rao Sahib, a chief officer in the late rebel forces, is in custody at last; from information given to Mr. Rattigan the Police officer at Sealkote, he succeeded in learning the man to Chenanee, a small jageerdaree in the hill territory of Jummoo, when Mr. McNabb the Deputy Commissioner, after obtaining the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, proceeded to Jummoo, and told the Maharaja that a rebel chief was sheltered within his dominions. His Highness was startled at the intelligence, fearing that his allegiance and good conduct might be suspected; and he at once entered heart and soul into the scheme of capturing him. He provided Mr. McNabb with a Jampan and guards, and the Gentleman having assumed the guise of a woman, proceeded to the spot indicated by the spies, and made prize of one of the most important rebel Chiefs.

Rao Sahib declares he fought against us in the field "like a man," and that he never imbued his hands in the blood of women and children, but this statement is open to considerable doubt.

Chenanee is situated north of Jummoo, on the road to Ladac, and it is believed that Rao Sahib was endeavouring to make for Little Thibet.—*Id.*

Peshawur, *April 7th.*—There is nothing stirring in quiet Peshawur. A fortnight ago a heavy hail-storm visited the lower part of the valley, and did considerable damage to the crops in Eusufzai. In Nowshera its violence seems to have been greatest; some of the stones which fell there, were weighed, and found to be three ounces in weight. The force of the storm may be imagined, from the fact that nearly twenty people have been reported killed by it. Some Artillery were on their way to Peshawur, and were then in camp at Nowshera: nearly all their horses broke loose during the storm, and it took some days to collect them, and put the camp in motion again.

As the Lieutenant Governor was entering Attock, on his way up, a salute was fired at the Fort for him by some men of the detachment of the 79th Highlanders, stationed there. There was some mistake made in stopping the vent, and three men were very seriously injured. They are expected to recover. Sir Robert showed much interest in the victims of this sad accident.

At the fair which usually takes place at the Eed, a fight took place among "the Faithful," which resulted in the death of one man, and the severe wounding of four others. It was rivalry in one of those miserable love-affair peculiar to the people of these parts, which was the cause of this encounter.

Yesterday the telegraph wires were cut, near the city.

Rain has been very copious during the last four weeks.

General Cotton appears to be going through his final inspections.—*Id.*

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30	20	0	0	3	8	8	23	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	4	14	11
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FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Broughan, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few really finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators ready for sale.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 21st April 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all warehouse rent, loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all exponses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1500 ,, Longcloths.
2000 ,, Jacconets.
700 ,, T Cloths.
1000 ,, Doria.
37 Boxes Old Tom.
Superior Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

On account and at the risk of Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee the first purchaser.

1 Hhd. Robinson's Sherry.
2 Quarter Casks do.
AT 2 P. M.
A Bay Horse goes either in Single or Double Harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. &c. AT "FREELANDS," CHINCHPOOGLY.

ON WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Freelands, Chinchpoogly, the valuable Household property, carriages, horses, &c. of R. C. Rowlands, Esq., C. E., consisting of a set of Richly Cut Glassware, a complete dinner set for 14 of white porcelain, bordered with gold and flowered, a very chaste white and gold breakfast set, a neat Amber and Gold dessert service for 12, another exquisitely painted for 18, double plated Pickle, Cruet, and Egg frames, Decanter Stands, Butter cooler, and Candlesticks, Chairs with and without arms, a strong serviceable sideboard, dining table, a substantial Carved Drawing Room Circular table, Elaborately Open-Carved Chiffoniers and What Not,—a Brussels Carpet in good condition with border, full backed exquisitely wrought drawing room sofas, Pier tables and flower Stand, Drawing room and Easy Chairs, Teapoys, &c., a full Compass Grand square Piano Forte by *Broadwood & Sons*, imported expressly to the order of Messrs. Horbert & Co. with Warranty, full and rich in tone and sostinuatized, a small Rosewood Harmonium with three Stops, a large Slate Bagatelle table with India rubber Cushions and Balls, Cues, Counting board, &c. a large Terrestrial Globe on Mahogany stand with castors. A treble light Argand Lustre with crystal pendants, an Eight day Clock, by Bennett, Cheapside, London, Statuettes, an Enfield Rifle, a Double Fowlong Piece by Joe. Manton, a Duck Gun by Westley Richards, Table Ornaments, Bigoutrie Engravings and Paintings in Frames, &c. a large four-post Bedstead complete, Camp Beds, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Bathing Tu, &c., Cook-room and Stable Furniture.

A few Water Motors and enamelled Metal wash haud basins with let off Stops.

Rare Plants in Pots, Garden Seats of both English and China design.

AT 1 P. M.

A full sized four-seated Barouche with German shutters complete.

A Brougham suited for one horse or a pair.

A beautiful high caste Grey Brougham Horse, age 7 years.

Sets of plated mounted Double and Brass mounted Single Harness, Gentlemen's and Lady's Saddles, &c. &c.

N. B.—The property is now on view. Catalogues are published and will be had on Application.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises adjoining the Byculla Railway Station, 800 Candies in lots of about 50 Candies well seasoned dry Timber of large Scantling, consisting of Benteak, White Cedar, Eyne, Heilh, Cullum, Bastard Sandal and Red Cedar.

SALE OF NEW STEAM ENGINES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their rooms, Two Steam Engines with Boilers &c. complete.

No. 1—is a Portable Steam Engine of 14 horse power, with multitubular Boiler, fitted on wheels to enable it to be applicable to various works in different parts of a property.

The above is erected and in working order in the compound of Messrs. Rogers & Co., Byculla, where it can be inspected.

Specification of this.

Fly Wheel Governor with Governor Bracket and Crank, 2 Bevel Wheels for Governor Eccentric Rod and Strap, Throttle valve Rod and coupling Crank Shaft, blow off Cock for Boiler, blow off Cock for Cylinder, Manhole Door and Bridges, 8 holding down Plates and Bolts, Wall Box Plummer Block, Damper and Frame, regulating valve, safety valve and overcheck valve for feed. Ball weight for damper. Ball weight for safety valve, Bolts, Steam Pipe and bends, exhaust and service Pipes.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

CORNOPEAN.

A Double Silver Plated, highly finished drawing room Cornopean by "Distin" in Morocco case lined with silk, a beautiful instrument.

POST WINE

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 6 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

Barnard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints ..... ,, 7-8 ,,

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 21st April 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

New Work by Sir Archibald Alison.

LIVES of LORD CASTLEREAGH and SIR CHARLES STEWART, Second and Third Marquesses of Londonderry. From the Original Papers of the Family, and other sources, embracing a full account of the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Germany and France, and of the Congresses of Vienna, Laybach and Verona. By Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. D.C.L., Author of the 'History of Europe,' in 4 vols. Rs. 30.

In these volumes, it has been the object of the Author to exhibit as complete a picture as possible of the Conservative policy and system as pursued by Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington, with such an account of the contemporary events as will enable the reader, without referring to other works, to appreciate the objects of that policy, and the effects with which it has been attended hitherto, as well as what may hereafter be anticipated from its abandonment.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ½ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL, ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITHS, and SWAGE, HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
SICKFORD'S WET and